FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1853.

Dativ Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars it aken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum and three dollars for any months, parable in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid on six dollars per sumum at the end of the year.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and the statistic Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all letters bring paid by the verifers. The postage of a single letter is excely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon these.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

cr charged for as advertisements.

IG-All Obstuarce and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaser in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to receive the money of propagators and universe the propagators and universe the propagators and universe the propagators are successful to the propagators and universe the propagators are successful to the propagators and universe the propagators are successful to the propagators are e must, therefore, insist upon such communications being certified the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

NEW COURT HOUSE TO BE BUILT.

county. mencement of the work; the balance in one and
JOSEPH A. RIDDICK,
JOHN E. SHELL,
BURWELL B. WILKES,
R. D. TURNBULL,
J. RAVENSCROFT JONES,

SEABROOKS WAREHOUSE. seabrooks' Warehouse.

quence of the recent change of Inspectors a' this Warethe subscriber has resigned the inspector ship held by him
archouse for the last nine years, and now offers his services of the house, and the public generally, as a COMMISSION MERCHANT.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

His long experience as Inspector and salesman, and intimate acquaintainte with all persons engaged in the tobacco trade in this market, will enable him to procure the highest market prices for all who may tavor him with the sale of their crops. He will also pay par incular attention to the sale of Wheat and Four.

THOMAS T. JOHNSON

THOMAS T. JOHNSON

** TRGINIA. - At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the County of Henrico, the 5th day of June, 1853; Rotert Hill, Plaintiff;

R. F. Bradshaw, Defendant:
In debt upon an attachment returned executed.
The object of this is to recover of the defendant, Richard F. Bradshaw, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, with legal interest on one hundred obligars, part thereof from the 13th of October. 1851, int paid, and on sixty dollars, the residue thereof from the 21st December, 1851, iii) paid, due by two notes executed by the said defendant to the said plantiff; and affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant of this Common wealth, it is ordered that the said defendant appear at the Rules to be holden in the Clerk's Office of the said Court on the first Monday in July next, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this sum. A copy—Teste.

VIRGINIA.-IN CHANCERY.-At a Circuit Court of Louisa county, continued and held at the Court House thereof, on Monday, April 15 h. 1893.

Water C. Shelton, administrator of William Shelton, minor, and administrator de bonts non, with the will annexed, of John Shelton, Sr., deceased.

Plaintif:

Against Missey Sheiton, Thomas D. Sheiton, George P. Shelton, Thomas Sheiton, Garland Anderson and Mary his wife, John S. Woodson, as surviving husband, and the same John S. Woodson as administrator of John Shelton, deceased, Sarah M. Woodson, Mary L. Woodson, John S. Woodson, George A. Woodson, John S. Woodson, George A. Woodson, and Jos S. Woodson, Infant children of Ann Woodson, deceased, wife of Juo. S. Woodson, Elizabeth Winston, David Shelton, Mary P. Duke, and John S. Woodson, Elizabeth Winston, David Shelton, Mary P. Duke, and John S. Woodson, Elizabeth Winston, David Shelton, Mary P. Duke, and John S. Woodson, Elizabeth Winston, David Shelton, Mary P. Duke, and John Shelton, John S. Woodson, Elizabeth Winston, David Shelton, Mary P. Duke, and John Shelton, John S. Woodson, Black of John Shelton, John S. Woodson, Black of John Shelton, John S. Woodson, Defendants.

And
Massey Shelton, widow of John Shelton, Jr., and Thomas D. Shelton, a son of the said John Shelton, Jr., Garland Anderson and Mary
as wife, a daughter of the said John Shelton, Jr., John S. Woodson,
aid Ann his wife, a liso a laughter of said John Shelton, Jr., John S.
Woodson, administrator of said John Shelton, Jr., and Thomas Shel-

C. Shelton, administrator of William Shelton, (minor,) de ceased, and as administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed o John Shetton, Sr., deceased. Defendants. John Shetton, Sr., deceased, Eritacis from Decree.

These two came on this day to be heard together, and among other

ings it was decreed: "That one of the Commissioners of this Court take the following let. An account of the executorship of William Shelton and Ben

jamin B. Duke, Executors of John Shelton, dec'd.

2nd. An account between the executors and each legates.

2rd. An account of the trusteeship of William Shelton, (minor,)
and Beojamin B. Duke, for John Shelton, Jr., and his family,
i.h. An account showing the trust funds left by John Shelton, for
his on John and his family, showing how much thereof and in what
way the same has been disposed of, how much thereof remains and
account shower.

In stating said accounts the Commissioner is to regard as correct all accounts heretofore settled previous to the institution of these suns, unless surcharged or talsified; and in settling the said executor-trip accounts, the Commissioner is to charge each of the said executors with four hundred and ninety-two dollars and two and a ball cents, as of the let January, 1831, the said sum being one-half of the debt which the testator, John Shelton, in the last codicit to his will, claimed to be due to him from his said son John, and for the payment of which the subjected the property given by him in his will, to said John Shelton. Jr.

The said executors are to be charged with the same as of the 1s January, 1831, because it was their duty to raise the same as of the to property given by the will to John Shelton, Jr., and his family, and having it in their power to raise the same, and not having done so

having it in their power to raise the same, and not having done so, they are each to be held responsible for one hail of said debt, as it had been paid on the letting of January, 1831; but in settling the accounts between the said executors and the legatees, John Shelton, I., and his family, are to be charged with the same, with interest from the let of January, 1831.

And the Court doth order that the time and place of taking the said accounts be published for four weeks successively in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmend, and that such publication shall be equivalent to personal service thereof, provided personal notice shall be given to Walter C. Shelton, Massey Shelton, and Mary P. Duke. And the said Commissioner is directed to report his proceeding herein, with any matter deemed pertinent by him, or which either party may require: and the parties respectively are ordered, if thereforequired by any party having an adverse interest, to appear be one the said Commissioner, and submit to be examined in solemn torm, touching the matter of said accounts, and to produce before him for inspection all the books and papers relating thereto, which him for inspection all the books and papers relating thereto, which may be under his or her control.

DAVID M. HUNTER, Clerk. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The parties interested in the foregoing decree, are hereby notified that I have appointed the 13th day of July next, at my office at Louss Court House, to take the several accounts mentioned in the above decree; at which time and place said parties are required to attend with all the papers, books and accounts in their possession, necessary the settlement of said accounts.

with all the papers, books and accounts.

to a enterment of said accounts.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in Chancery of the said

Court the day and year above written,

EDWARD II. LANE, Commissioner,

June 5 - witw In Chancery, Circuit Court, Louisa.

VIRGINIA.—At a Circuit Court of the County of Henric held at the State Court House, in the City of Richmond, o Monday, May 2nd 1853;

R. T. Daniel, executor of Robert C. Wasley, deceased, Rober Carter Page, Henry L. Brooke, Sherwin McRae, William John Clarke, George B Poindexter, John F. Schonberger, in his own righ and as admitistrator of Ann B. Wasley, deceased, and William R. Wesley, deceased, and William R. and as administrator of Ann B. Wasley, deceased, and William R. Wesley, as his security on his hond, as such administrator, Isaac A. Goddi. Sheriff of the County of Henrico, and as such committee of the extate of the said John F. Schonberger, who is a convict in the February, the said Isaac A. Goddin, Sheriff of the said county of Henric and as such administrator of Thomas M. Wasley, deceased, and of Junes F. Wasley, deceased, and of Martha. C. Schonberger, secretal, Robert C. Wasley and Amanda. M. Wasley, who are deaf and dumb, Wiljiam R. Wasley in his own right, John L. Wasley, Ebenezer Brail and Gracy C. his wite, who was Gracy C. Wasley, Francis Y. Parker and Mary Ann has wite, who was Mary Aon Wasley, and Jacob B. Reesee, trustee for the said Robert C. and Amanda w. Wasley, the ore deaf and dumb, and William W. Crump.

cause came on this day to be heart a point the papers formerly as the amended and supplemental bit field in this cause on the say of March, 1852, which has been taken for confessed agent the defendant, Robert Carter Page, and the atting a ting that he are regularly proceeded against as a non-resident, and that more no month has elapsed since the publication against him has elapsed since the publication against him has and the cause being argued by counsel, the Court, on considerable of the said the cause being argued by counsel, the Court, on considerable for the publication against the total said decree, that the tollowing the rendered and stated before a commissioner of the said counts be rendered and stated before a commissioner of the said

Firm An account of the transactions of R. T. Daniel, executor of been C. Wasiey, deceased, upon the estate of his testator.

Secondly. An account showing how much of whatever balance has been from the said executor to the estate of his said testator, each of the legalies of the said Robert C. Wasley is entitled to unerthe with of the said Wasley.

Thirdly, An account by Isaac, A. Goddin, late Sheriff of Henrico and the said was the said that the said was the said wa

only, and assuch committee of John F. Schonberger, a convict, or e transactions of the said Schonberger, as administrator of Ann B. Fourthly A. An account showing how much of the estate of the said

Vasiey, deceased, each of her distributees is entitled to.

An account of the transactions of Isaac A. Goddin, late
filming county, and as such administrator of James F.
deceared, upon the estate of the said James F. Wusley. in account showing how much of the estate of the said asley, deceased, the plaintiffs and defendants William John L. Vasley and E. Bray and Gracy C. his wife, are yearded to under the will of the said Robert C. Wasley, and how much of the other distributees of the said James

a account of the transactions of Isaac A. Goddin, learned county, and as such administrator of Martha checased, upon the estate of the said Martha C. 10 was Martha C. Wasley before her marriage, account of the transactions of Isaac A. Goddin, late to county, and as such administrator of Thomas M. 4d. upon the estate of said Thomas M. Wasley. Count showing how much of the estate of the said ley each of his distributees is entitled to.

an account of the debts due from the estate of the fasley, decased.

A Copy-Teste:

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1853.

A MASKED BRITISH SLAVE TRADE. We invite attention to the following interesting article from the Baltimore American, which openly lays bare the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of the British Government in its professions of love of liberty and hatred of African slavery After having, in the appropriate language of the Savannuh Republican, "sacrificed the interests of her planters in the West Indies and spread desolation over those once fertile slands-and after having ground the faces of her poor subjects at home, by heavy taxation, to gratify a mawkish sym-IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER:—For TEN lines or loss, first insection, tity cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents.

It inserted of allow week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty
see and a half cents for each insertion after the first.

Annual advertisers are charged uity dollars for thirty lines, and in
that proportion for advertisements of a greater length; except lostery
Venders and Auctioneers, whears charged \$100, (paper included.)
IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For TEN lines, or loss, first insertion
To cents; for each continuance 50 cents.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance
pa. 0 satisfactory references, to insure execution.

All Obituaries and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines,
or sharged for de advertisements. very infatuation and folly -at this very time, and under al these circumstances, that very Government-yes, the British Government, has an existing contract with her merchants, Hype, Honge & Co., to take captive and steal from their homes and kindred the natives of Africa, to make slaves of them upon those very Islands whose posperity have been destroyed by her foolish abstractions.

destroyed by her foolish abstractions.

"True, this traffic in human flesh and blood, which they affect so much to despise, is called by another name. They to be to brick and covered with tin, of such dimensions, as to be, in the walls, 40 feet wide and 50 feet long from 26 to 30 feet from not extending out more than 15 feet and supported by brick comes. There will be 4 chimnies, 4 rooms and two passages on the floor of the second floor will be a court room 40 by 30 feet in fications will be turnished to persons desiring to contract, on factions will be turnished to persons desiring to contract, on cation to the Comm seloners at Lawrenceville, or to the Clerk county.

destroyed by her foolish abstractions.

"True, this traffic in human flesh and blood, which they affect so much to despise, is called by another name. They call it a "system of apprenticeship." They only induce the natives of Africa to Emigrate to her West India possessions, for a small consideration. Nevertheless, it is slavery in the end, voluntary or involuntary, and this inducement to emigrate is nothing more nor less, than the "African slave trade" in disguise. If not, why did President Roberts of Liberia issue his proclamation in February last, reviving and enforcing the passport laws of his colony? And with whom do the agents, Hype & Co. of England, bargain for emigrants? Is it with the emigrants themselves? No. "Certain refractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents" of Hyde, Hodge & Co., British contractors, year British slave catchers and slave traders, to turnish the British Government with native Africans, for British slavery to support British avarice and cupidity. After this, Mrs Stowe and her correct may expect to accomplish no good for negro slaves in British hearts. We have never believed that the British Government was in EARNEST in her opposition to African slavery, especially in the Southern States of America. Abolish Southern slavery, and she must, in turn, abolish her manufactures and her commerce.

"These are the pillars of her Government-the source of wealth to her merchants. He consumption of cotton reaches the vast amount of two and a half million bales per annum. Cotton in its raw and manufactured states, furnishes the means of half her commerce; and more than five-sixths of all the cotton produced in the world, is grown in the Southern States by slave labor. This very year, Great Britain will consume 1700,000 bales of Southern cotton, and her factors must have it, or her commerce must dwindle .-How then, can she do without slavery, and the South to produce it? She cannot do without Southern slavery. She knows it, and she does not desire its abolishment, at least, until she finds some other resource for her needed supply .-All her admiration of Mrs. STOWE, and her appreciation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin-ism" lies behind all this, and is to be found in British hostility to this country and her institutions in general, and we believe least of all, to our "Southern institutions." It is on account of her hostility to Ame rica, that her subjects are procuring triumphal marches for Mrs. Stowe through her realms; and not the least pleasing spectacle to British eyes, nor triumph to British revenge, Mary P. Duke as administratrix of Benjamie B. Duke, de- was the mutilated and tattered folds of the American flag, over, under which our "native American" and British enemies reveled and rejoiced together, in contempt of our morals and our free institutions. British ovations to Mrs. STOWE, are offered more freely in contempt of the American name and nation, than from a love of our slaves. But we are detaining our readers too long-read the article referred to, with President Rosears' Proclamation, and judge then of British love and philanthropy for the African race."

The present connivance of the British Government in this masked slave trade, to subserve British cupidity, stands out in glaring contrast with the direct and emphatic threat of Lord Palmerston in 1851, in his correspondence with the Marquis of Miraflores, Minister of Spain, with reference to the suppression of the Cuban slave trade. After stating what the Spanish Government ought to do, the British Minster of Foreign Affairs said :

"But far different is the conduct of the Captain General; and while, on one hand, he shuts his eyes to criminal and disgraceful practices which it is his bounden duty to prevent, returns angry and discourteous answers to communicato make to him.

"The Spanish Government will do well to consider that if such a course of proceeding shall continue, the people of this country, instead of looking with displeasure at attempts which may be made to sever Cuba from the Spanish monarchy, may be led to view, with satisfaction, the accomplish ment of an event which, in consequence of the conduct of the Spanish colonial authorities, will have become the only neans of putting an end to the commission of crimes which | er than may be necessa; to gain some personal celat and sethe Spanish crown solemnly bound itself many years ago otterly and forever to prevent any Spanish subject free committing."
PALMERS TON."

A MASKED BRITISH SLAVE TRADE.

The decline of prosperity in the British West Indies has een generally ascribed to the abolition of slavery, which ecent reports in Parliament, that the islands began to suffer even before the experimental philanthropy of England was airly tested The British planter was never the American The home of the British planter was in the distant sland of his ancestors, and not in the torrid region that produced his wealth. Occasional visits sufficed to keep up a connection, but in the meanwhile, the whole management of his property was left to overseers and agents whose returns were liberal as long as the old-fashioned slave trade allowed them to replace, with fresh importations, the negroes they killed by over labor. But, with the cessation of the trade, the West India nabobs began to experience a comparative pessation of income; and in a few years the lordly absented whose tastes, habits, or indolence still kept him aloof from his property—was in the hands of the money-lender, with his crops and his estates irredeemably mortgaged for their entire value. This was the true beginning of West India ecadence, under the slothful mismanagement of the British lanters. A few who abandoned their luxurious homes in London, and manfully devoted themselves to the care of their servants and property, contrived to stay the evil hour; yet, it is well known that since the slave was entirely emancipa ed, both laborer and owner have suffered a common fate rom the unwillingness of the former to work for others, even or the most liberal recompense.

In the strife, in Jamaica, to retain the prosperous estates which were once so important to the commerce of Great Britain, the planters and the government have used their best efforts to supply the island with cheap labor. Schemes of colonization have been proposed to the Portuguese from Madeira and to the Irish. Appeals were made to India; and in 1846-7, about four thousand five hundred Coolies were imported. But both projects failed. The Irish and Portuguese could not endure the climate, while the Coolies, who ere not agriculturists in India, but chiefly the scum of populous towns along the coasts, soon proved that they were not worth the cost of importation, and, in five years, mustered but one half their original number. For eleven years, end ing in 1848, the charge for importing immigrants into Jamai-ca from India and elsewhere, was £180,252, or near a million of dollars; yet, in 1851, the reports tell us, that the greater portion of these were "discharged from the estates, in consequence of disease or inefficiency, and were wandering about half naked and half starved, infecting the negroes with their

idlences and profligacy."

In this condition of the Island the proprietors and government have directed their attention once more to Africa, and are contriving a system, which, we think, is but a musked slave trade, and cannot fail to keep up the slave-catching wars which have so long been maintained on the coast to supply the Spanish and Portuguese dealers. At one time these African importations were liberated negroes taken from slave ships and passed under the name of apprentices, but ander the new scheme, their departure from Africa will no doubt be quite as involuntary, while they will enjoy the more

respectable title of "emigrants."

It seems that the commercial house of Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, have contracted with the British Governnent to supply its West India possessions with this class of laborers. In pursuance of this speculation, they have sent ships to the coast and offer an advance of 'ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate." The value of such an inducement will be reachly understood by any one who knows what an African savage was under the old system, and what Ideas of the value of "emigration" he is likely to have. Besides this, ten dollars are nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves to the chiefs alent to the amount formerly paid for slaves to the chiefs and "catchers" during the prevalence of the trade; so that, in special and the people of the United States, in is proper position. inasmuch as there is a large supply still in the hands of the petty Kings and "headmen" throughout the country, the the petry kings and december of the low offer of that sum can amount to nothing but a masked new offer of the low offer of that sum can amount to nothing but a masked new offer of the low offer of t porting the wars which were waged to supply the barracoons: for, ten dollars ahead for every emigrant prisoner, is quite as Valuable to the African King, as ten dollars a head were to him, in former days, for the "emigrant" slave. We do not choose to trust men implicitly, when they are under the Emptations of a speculating contract. Messrs, which is further ordered that notice on all the parties, or any of them.

Weeks in the Richmond Enquirer, a newspaper published in yor Richmond, and that such publication shall be equivalent and service of such notice on all the parties, or any of them.

ALFRED SHIELD, Deputy Clerk.

TONIVALUATION OF TESTS.

Valuable to the African King, as ten dollars a head were to him, in former days, for the "emigrant" slave. We do not choose to trust men implicitly, when they are under the temptations of a speculating contract. Messrs, by the Richmond Enquirer, a newspaper published in under the temptations of a speculating contract. Messrs, by the Richmond, and that such publication shall be equivalent amilable task-masters; but they are making a commerce out of humanity and not simply employing their vessels in the transportation of intelligent "emigrants" to a land in the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the transportation of intelligent "emigrants" to a land in the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the transportation of intelligent "emigrants" to a land in the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the British have panmount nower over 85 millions of the B aluable to the Airican King, as ten dollars a head were princes. 3.1. The independent States.

sun, while the mockery of a humane name will cover all of merchants in London. The East India army at the pre-Government can satisfy itself that the emigration from Airlea is conducted with the same spontaneous and intelligent eedom that characterizes the departure of an Irishman of German from Europe, we humbly think it has no right !

tamper with the negro by entrusting his fate to the ers consciences of African dealers. Of all countries, England should be the last either to tolerate such a traffic, or to imperil the conscience of Stafford House and Mrs. Stowe. In order to counteract this masked slave trade as much as ossible, President Roberts of Liberta has issued the follow-

PROCLAMATION. - Whereas, Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. of London, contractors with her Britannic Majosty's Government to turnish laborers from the African coast for the the Republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate; and, whereas, the extinction of the slave trade has left large numers of precise and other laborers in the possession of the chiefs and principal men of the country; while the offer of ten dollars each the press of our townsman, A. Morris, and is gotten up in is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves during the prevalence of the slave trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted; and, whereas, certain retractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents of said company to furnish a number of laborers, and are further known to have in concealment, near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excurions; and, whereas, complaint has been made to the Gov voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians; therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherise result from the enterprise,

Be it known by this proclamation, to all whom it concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed; that vessels carrying or intending to carry away migration be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia, this twenty-sixth day of February, in [L. S.] the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the Republic the fifth. J. J. ROBERTS. H. TEAGE, Sec'y of State.

MEXICO The Washington Republic traces the circumstances which indicate Santa Anna's costility to the United States, and the We are opposed to quack medicines, as well those inmeans by which he see is to concentrate national hatred, and tended for the mind, as those intended for the body, and we make his own animosis; as efficient as possible, viz: by de- are deliberately of opinion that if any thing can approprirading the States into military departments; by making ately be called mental medicine, it is the law, for it is a grading the States into military departments; by making ately be called mental medicine, it is the law, for it is a look a little squally at the opening of the campsign, their Governors but generals of division, responsible to him decessary evil, and though hard to take, is one of the best friends have carried every district in the State. The soldiers of the Republic, and reviving the feelings which man his own lawyer." On the contrary, "Every man to his and which, we think, should be satisfactory to the whigs, who now supplied: their fate occasioned; to ordering the trial of those who own trade," say we-especially a doctor. As to lawyers, we gave aid to the American invaders, and decreeing Ameri- need not tell whom that man has for a client, who is his own can sympathy to be a political crime. The Republic, in lawyer. But while we are in favor of "giving the devil his lence of the whig press in the "Gibraltar of Whiggery," they further sustaining its position, quotes from Santa Anna's due," or to speak more elegantly, employing lawyers in may be suffered a little while, and then "their occupation official organ, the Universal, which thus seeks to revive the every difficulty, yet we cannot help thinking that the lawnational courage, and emonstrate the necessity of a despo- yer who employs his time and ability in rendering the ordi-

by a system express! devised to divide her sens, that they a valuable "rade mecum." might be weakened and their nationality destroyed. She was conquered becaus that system - the everlisting source of intestine discord-ad placed a subdivided power in the hands of selfishness int ignorance - consigning good citizens to oblivion. Sh was conquered because honest men became the subjects it unmerited contempt," &c., &c. The political principles of the United States are held responsible for much of the misfortunes of Mexico: "They suggested the adoption at the date of our national birth of

a system which has estroyed us, and when they saw that that we were already sufficiently divided and sufficiently weak and dispirited, they send their legions to invade the soil which our error and our misfortunes had abandoned of their generals, but o the audacity of their policy, which cunningly infused into our men of 1824 the idea of a Federal system, impudently declaring war against and invading us when the dissolvar action of their own system had destroyed every element of resistance. Enviable glory!" The same Universal apors considerably and states that "the enterprise of subjecting Mexico will be as easy as it he may see how little cason he has to anticipate what will happen in 1853 by th events of 1847. We had then nothing, not even hopes: now we have the reality of our puditical system, and concenently plorious hopes, and a teo ble inspired with such opes will neither abandon them not

submit to foreign domnation without a struggle." Again, Santa Anna, trough his organ, makes a distinct issue with the government of the United States as to the

disputed territory of Mailla. The Republic refers tall these as "the preliminary conditions of a war," but to to be waged by Santa Anna longcure a good money comromise.

The Union notices the article and trusts and believes that the conclusion of the Rpublic, in regard to the war, is "premature, and without adjuate foundation."

We sincerely hope the we may avoid a collision with Mexico, with whom weshould be happy to see liberal trade and uninterrupted convergial and social intercourse. That such is the anxious dese of the administration, and that it will show the greatest irbearance to a weak nation, we entertain no doubt. Our pinions are confirmed by the following well considered rucle in the Union :

It is not to be dispute that the procedure of Gov. Trias taking military possessin of the Mesilla valley, is both insoent and foolish. Grantill that can be said of the enormous blunder committed by N. Bartlett in running his boundary line-grant all the addit nal complication of the case grow-ing out of the wholly tauthorized and illegal approval of that line by the Secretar of the Interior-still it is not the less true that, under the reaty, no line has been run which the Government of the nited States can rightly recognize: for this plain and concluive reason—that the treaty makes the joint signatures of te surveyor and the commissioner an indispensable condition precedent to the validity of the recognition of the line. There is no prefence anywhere that this condition in the ase of Mr. Bartlett's line has been complied with. Withou touching, therefore, the merits of his line, it is manifest tat its recognition by our Govern ment would be in defeat; the treaty. To this must be added the undisputed fact that he Congress of the United States has formally and fully epudiated the line as run by Mr. Bartlett. And beyond a this, and if possible still more to the point, stands the adultonal fact, that the Mesilla valley has always belonged to lew Mexico, and was, as a part of New Mexico, transferredo the United States by the treaty. n this state of facts, it opears that the armed occupation of the valley by the Mescan troops is wholly in violation of tional law. It would be asolence if perpetrated by any out-and folly.

Very law of the control of the control

Yet it by no means follows that there must be war. Mexico-poor, weak, disacted, wholly at our mercy-a na-tion to which war with he United States must be annihilation—is in no position usily to provoke to ultimate mea-sures either the government or the people of the U. States True, she may once morepass, as she has heretofore passed the limits of all reasonab; forbearance; but it is neverthe ess true that towards her the natural policy of the United States is the policy of orbearance and of peace. It is, therefore, on all accounts to be hoped, and, as we believe. t is to be expected, that n response to such a spirit, the Mexican authorities will, upon due reflection, abundon their purpose of holding the Meille valley by arms. The question at issue is a question of boundary under an existing treaty stipulation. It is a its face a question to be settled by negotiation What is nown of the case tends to authorize, as we believe, theconclusion that it may be so set-tled to the advantage bothof Mexico and of the U. States. Under such circumstances it is not only criminal-it is absurd in the highest degree-for Trias or for Santa Anna to

insist upon settling the question by force.

While, therefore, we do not look for war with Mexico, it s yet proper to say that we by no means regard the seizute the Mesilia valley by Tias as an admissible proceeding. We do not perceive how ether the people or the govern-ment of the United States can submit to it as a permanent disposition of that territory. It is true that the question has been complicated by he errors of the late administrathis as it may be, we entertain no doubt from all that has been amounced of the foreign policy of this administration, that all suitable measures have already been taken, and will in fuure be taken, to place the whole

THE BRITISH DOMNION IN INDIA.-Hindostan 24. The tributary or dependent States, governed by native

alry is included in this enumeration. Tate's "Forms," by A. H. Sands.

sent time musters over 200,000 men of all arms - 40,000 cav-

of "Forms," by the late Benjamin Tate of this city. This edition has been the captured by the late Benjamin Tate of this city. This health and spirits. He is eager to tread again the soil of edition has been revised, and very much enlarged by the addition to it of numerous forms adapted to the new code, and here a day to pay his respects to the President and Secretary the more recent statutes of Virginia. The new portion of the work contains also valuable extracts from several important laws, which are of the greatest interest in the ordinary transactions of life-such as the law of apprentices, the law of wills and deeds, limited partnerships, attachments, &c., &c., consisting in the whole of about 110 pages, admirable "law-book" style.

The Editor of the old matter and compiler of the new is

our esteemed friend Alexander H. Sands, Esq., of the Richmond bar. The qualities of patient labor in all he undertakes and remarkable accuracy in the results of that labor, quainted with him, have been illustrated and exemplified in changes in the law," which have rendered some of the emigrants must come to this port with their emigrants on board to obtain passports, in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the gislation was marked out by the co-ordinate branch of the government. The legislature has been tinkering away at the popular belief in the sound judgment and sagneity of the "new code" ever since it was adopted, until the law now, instead of resembling the sturdy and constant oak, finds a more fitting symbol in the aspen, whose fickle leaves "know

of them," and let us hear from him again. self as commander in chef; by directing the State revenues aids to mental health and vigor. This being premised, it minion will now present in Congress, for the first time, an o be paid into the central treasury; by re-organizing and will be readily understood that we are entirely opposed to strengthening the national army; by exhuming the fallen books, headed-"Every man his own doctor"-"Every nary transactions of a community simple and intelligible, "The Mexican reputic was not vanquished by General has placed that community somewhat in his debt; and even Scott, nor by his solders; they were neither so numerous if lawyers, magistrates, clerks, sheriffs, and business men Scott, nor by his solders; they were neither so numerous if lawyers, magistrates, clerks, sheriffs, and business men racy, now, for the first time introduced to the Senate and Professor Stowe spoke. The addresses were long and flow-generally should not feel disposed to discharge the debt due to House, from that heretofore banner county of whigg-ry, old cry. The assembly filed past Mrs. Stowe exchanging lions of inhabitants. Mexico was conquered because, far Mr. Sands, we at least advise them to buy the book for their from having a good setem of government, she was ruled own advantage, assuring them that each of them will find it

We trust that this, the first fruit of Mr. Sands' pen, in the Augusta County. ine of his profession, will not be the last. The book may be had of A. Morris.

agreeable sketch book, from the pen of the very popular list shered in the distance. The time is so remote for the pent feet on that we cannot look upon the new press in Its recollections of youth, contemporary portraits, notes of any other light than a premature movement on the subject Cloud. avel and thoughts upon France, are very readable.

the speculations and opinions of our correspondents, coless

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- During the storm on Tuesday afternoon, which was exceedingly severe, the light-ning struck the office of Messrs. Dibrell & Jones, on 13th , opposite Shockee Warehouse, and the fluid entering the clerks who was at a desk, knocking him down sense-, and passing downward, literally tore one of his boots deces. Mr. Blair remained in a speechless condition for to be cost of the following that he is now thought to be out of danger. The ledger over which Mr. Blair was dered them by the President. We are not surprised at the resket ball, and the desk was literally torn to pieces. Mr. was in 1847. He will find nothing as it was in 1847, and Dibrell, who was sitting a short distance from the desk. irst to have entered the chimney, and passing from it into he third story, tore the mantle piece and window to decea, it then passed through the second to the first story, re we have described, briefly, its effects.

We learn that the chimney of the machine shop at the Peersburg Rail Road Depot was also struck, but the damage is small .- [Morning Mail.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

MEMPHIS, June 6th.—The Southern and Western Commercial Convention met in this place this morning. One thousand delegates were present from fifteen States. Judge Dawson of Georgia, was re elected President, with twenty Vice Presidents. Rev. C. R. Marshall of Miss., was appointed Secretary. After effecting an organization, the Convention adjourned tiff 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the atternoon session no business of importance was At the atternoon session no business of importance was ansacted beyond the appointment of committees on resolu-

The Convention will meet again to-morrow morning. MEMPHIS, JUNE 7 .- The Convention re-assembled this norming. Resolutions were offered in favor of a Rail Road of the Pacific, and recommending to Congress to grant land

for its construction. A committee reported in favor of deepening the channel of the Southern portion of the Misand of improving the harbers of Charleston, Saassippi, and of improving the harbers of Charleston, Sa-annah, Mobile and Richmond, Va. Gen. Quitman asked a division, which was negatived, and

the resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions were offered in favor of a general system of education, and the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics for the Southern and Western States. The resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7.- The examination of the clerks in the Department of the Interior has commenced. The following are the names of those appointed to examine clerks in the bureaus of the Interior Department: -Pension Office-James S. Williams of the General Land Office and Thomas E. Mix of the Indian Office. Indian Office-Sam' General Land Office. General Land Office-George C. Whiting of the Interior Department, and S. S. Shugut of the Interior Department, Patent Office-Joseph S. Wil-son of the General Land Office, and R. Pilebette of the In-Indian Department Proper-C. S. Fratley of the General Land Office, C. E. Mix Office, and Sam'l Cole of the Pension Office. There has been considerable anxiety amongst newly ap-mointed clerks in reference to the examination. None will e passed who are not qualified as regards scholarship and

intellectuality.

Some contention has arisen in regard to the personnel of Some contention has arisen in regard to the position of commandership of the steamer Princeton, between W. W. and Charles Z. Hunter. The ship is to be taken out.

It was announced some time ago that the Government had sent another commissioner to Mexico to search for the mines of Dr. Gardiner. The announcement was not then believed. I now learn that the statement is true. The Vixen, which sailed from New York some days since, had on board army

officers commissioned for that purpose, at the head of whom The examiners appointed to examine the clerks in the different Bureaus, it is understood, are composed of some of vaniage of the revolutionary state of the country, the best clerks in the departments. They are to make a serts that the civil discord of the Mexican republic is thorough work of it. Mere recommendations on the score of political brawlings will receive no attention.

Editors of Enquirer:—Gentlemen: Below 1 send you a statement of the polls in this county. The vote was very thin, but it shows a steady increase of Democratic strength. For Congress—T. H. Bayly 127. No opposition.

out oposition-129. RUSSELL .- Andrew C. Ferguson, Whig, elected. SCOTT.-John Duncan, Whig, elected-a gain.

John F. McEthenney, Whig, elected to the Senate from
Scott, Russell and Lec-a gain. Mr. McE. bears Joseph

Duff, Democrat, between 1000 and 1100. GRAYSON.—Dickenson, Democrat, elected delegate. MERCER.—Meadows, Whig, is elected to the House.— loyd's majority about 100.

LEE .- John Ely, Democrat, elected. MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMP.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMP-SHIRE.—Governor Martin delivered his message on the 24 instant. It is entirely of local interest. In reference to railroad necidents he recommends that a life protection commission be established to investigate such occurrences, with plenary powers to examine into all matters appertain-ing to railroads, or other corporations, which may collanger lives of passengers, operatives, and all having lawful the lives of pas-engers, operatives, and all having lawful business with such corporations. To examine employees as to their intelligence and fitness for the stations they may be capy. To make and establish rules, regulate speed and time, and do all other things requisite for the better preservation of life from accidents occasioned by the mismanagement of corporate employees. Appropriate and feeling allusion is made to the death of the late Vice President; and the message closes with an intimation, that Gov. Martin will not be

Tate's "Forms," by A. H. Sands.

Court of France, arrived at Willard's Hotel, this evening, accompanied by Mrs. Rives and daughters. We are delightour glorious Old Dominion-which he will do, after stopping

Major General Wool, the hero of Buena Vista, is also at Willard's. General Scott and some other military gentle-men, will meet to-morrow to elect officers and organize a Board for the government of the Military Asylums, just es-

It is said to be a fact, that Beverly Tucker, Esq., is to be acked up with \$100,000 for the publication of a Daily De-ocratic Newspaper in the Metropolis. Talent of a varied and high character is already secured, and the enterprize will be successful beyond doubt. It will not pretend to be he organ-grinder of the administration; but, we shall look nto its columns with more interest, and certainty of finding 'what's what," than into any other journal here or elsewhere. We want a lively, dashing, splendid journal for the vigorous and omnipotent Democracy; and Boy. Tucker personification of a glorious, whole-souled, generous tendeman, and "responsible Editor." The printing jobs of he next Congress have doubtless a perspective charm, and General Armstrong's Union most look out

his tashionable and successful Hotel for a series of repairs and enlargement, to recommodate his numerous gu troposes to open in splendid style about the 1st of October In the meantime the minitable Mojor Field and Mr. Cale

The appointments of Col. Berrett as Postmaster, J. D. Hoover as Marshal, and B. B. French as Commissi Public Buildings, give great satisfiction; and fully justify

I meet here to-night, Capt. Dupont U. S. N., who, with C. II Davis has charge of the interior arrangements of the New York Crystal Palace. He thinks the exhibition will be highly creditable to America, and will answer every expec-tation. The Western States are manifesting great interes n it. The British government has sent over 20 boxes of on the Tower of London. What says Virginia and the McCormick Reaper?

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1853. I must be permitted to congratulate you on the result of he late State election. In some of the districts, things did undivided phalanx of the democracy. All the districts Boston got out of order on Monday night, preventing the should be thus represented, for we have a clear majority of forwarding of further accounts from Europe to the 28th uit ever one thousand roters for each district - a fact undeniable, brought by the Canada. The following additional items are are "left alone in their glory," to decry and abose the demo-eratic party. We shall always feel satisfied at such results, et the elections come when they may; and as for the male vowill be gone," for the time is at hand, when, in Richmond, there will be left no whig party, but the fag end of faction. Take my word for it, their end is almost here. The winding neet is almost ready; it has been used in old Federal Augus-House, from that heretofore banner county of winggers, we redered Augusta. However, she is no longer whig, but redered by her Harris, Koiner and Skinner, all good and deemed by her Harris, Koiner and Skinner, all good and the bust of Mrs. Stowe, by Bernard, was exhibited.

The great race of the Derby came off on Wednesday, and "West Australian by a neck." The stakes

Notabilities in France and England-By Philarete President has thought best to give to Mr. J. D. Hoover. The known to hundreds of Italians. thasks - Published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York | Idecision of the President was his business, not mine to de-Messes. Nash & Woodhouse have sent us a copy of this cide for him. He has thought proper to appoint one friend and disappoint one other friend, and straightway a new press of the next Presidency. A little philosophy in disappointment is wholesome. If the new press will be silent on the We publish to-day two volunteer letters from Washington—taking occasion to say that we are not responsible for oronises are made for the ear; they are agreeable and flattering to our wishes—hence, when disappointment follows, we had much better endure the ill, than fly to others was favorable to the demands of France.

Fifty years' concession of the sub-marine telegraph from that we know not of?" "Who hit Billy Patterson?" is a very trequent enquiry in Washington. I do not know the guilty person, but I know the President can "hit" a harder blow, than any cnemy "Billy Patterson" ever had, and as a con-sequence of this, if any doubt it, let them make enquiry of the wounded, and they can be fully informed how folks can he "knocked into pi," past distribution, for the next four

It is believed that C. L. Woodberry, as well as R. K seclension of Mr. Meade. His office was not of sufficient in on the desk, should have been satisfied with the partiality of the Presi tent in the office tendered to him.

A Mr. Streeter of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Soli
Duke has acquired political experience, King Leopold will dent in the office tendered to him.

accept the office.

The Mission to France is not yet filled, and I am informed that the President is still under his former embarrassment in the selection to be made for that important diplomatic mis-

Gen. Dix is still in the ascendant, if a proper succes sor for him can be found, to take his office in the city of The fisheries are in statu quo in Washington. Our go-

vernment are not moving strong enough in their measures. If this question could be left with Mr. Cushing, I believe he rends soon settle the difficulty.

Gen. Garland will leave for New Mexico on the 15th of this

month, to assume command of that military district. We shall soon know if Santa Anna desires war or not. If he does, he can have it, and that to his full satisfaction Yours, FROM MEXICO. ANDREW FREEPORT.

The New Orleans Picayone gives the following synopsis of the statement made by Governor Lane, and published in the Mexican papers, of the views in which his proclamation in regard to the Messilla valley was issued: The letter is dated Dona Ana, March 23, 1853, and is addressed to Schots Jaques and Zuloaga, commissioners of the

The governor acknowledges the receipt of their communi-State of Chihaahua. cation of the 19 h, same month, which has received his respectful attention. He asserts that the mere fact that the President and Congress of the United States had disapprovd and repudiated the provisional line run from the Ric Grande to the Gila, (a fact, we fear, too broadly stated,) amply justifies his proclamation, and that the want of instrucions from Washington does not in the least invalidate his official act. He claims that his authority for the course he pursued is to be found in the constitution and laws of the Dated States, in the law of nations, in the treaty with Mexico, and in his appointment as governor of the Territory. Even had the line been run in conformity with the treat which no one asserts,) the fact that the government of United States had refused to acknowledge it imposes upon all its officers and citizens the duty to pursue a similar course. He says he is aware that a different opinion holds among some, and has even been made the basis of offiial conduct, and that he is surprised that the inhabitants of the territory in dispute, and even the Mexican commission ers themselves, were aware of this fact before it came to his

parte by Mexico, with the sanction of Commissioner Bart-lett against the opinion of Major Graham, (and he thinks without that of Lieut. Whipple,) and under protest of Surveyor Gray, whose consent was necessary to make the line a valid one. Were the commissioners and himself to run a valid one. Were the commissioners and industrial of a any other line, which they might do without impropriety, would not be valid until sanctioned by both conotries. If tells them their admonitions to him about the law of nation and faith of treaties are entirely unnessary, as no one has any authority to give these voluntary admonitions, and that the only infractions of the treaty have been on the part of

In his proclamation he stated only what he believed and Mexicans. still believes to be facts, and he had not the most remote in tention to wound the feelings of any one, or to take any adserts that the civil discord of the Mexican republic is a cause of pain and not of joy to the United States; that they do not wish to see the country fall, but rather prosper and be happy under free trade and friendly relations; that they do not desire any territory which is not theirs by right. His procla-mation was issued under a conviction of duty and with legal advice, and opposition to it subjects any one to the penalty of the law. This fact should be made known to the inhabi-

thin, but it shows a steady increase of Democratic strength.
For Congress—T. H. Bayly 127. No opposition.
For Senate—E. M. Braxton 108; J. T. Rice 57. Braxton's najority 51.
For House of Delegates—Sam'l Downing re-elected withterritory; and other copies to the President of the United ty. States, and to the commander of the troops in New Mexico. He says it does not become him to anticipate what will be the action of the President, and affirms that the Mexican ommissioners knew before the publication of the proclama tion the course which the commander of the troops in New Mexico would pursue. The conduct of his successor may be different.
The following paragraphs we translate literally:

> gress places that line at El Paso; and I have never learned that this decree has been revoked. "In your communication you frankly admit that Chihua-

ua did not exercise jurisdiction over the territory in dispute until after the line of Mr. Bartlett had been run, notwithsending that the inhabitants asked for it. Why ant exercise that jurisdiction? Because it was well known that the territory belonged to New Mexico and not to Chi-"The mistake of Mr. Bartlett, when he determined upon

that line has led Chihuahua into an error, and it is for her to been arrested and put in irons. "I send you a copy of the said decree for your examina-

FOR THE ENQUIRES.

Tellian of Ambassador Rives—The New Paper—Beverly
Tucker, Esq.—Appointments—New York Crystal Palace
—Armor from the Tower of London, &c.

Washington, June 6, 1853.

The Hon. Wil. C. Rives, late American Minister at the Mashington of Erance, arrived at Willard's Hotel, this evening,

Washington, Children of London, &c.

Washington, June 6, 1853.

The Hon. Wil. C. Rives, late American Minister at the ces, on the side of Durango.

"This decree fixes the boundary between New Mexico and Children of El Paso

Washington, and I am aware that the jurisdiction of El Paso

NUMBER 12.

Chihunhon, and I am aware that the jurisdiction of El Paso never even extended to the dam of the feeding, irrigating canal, and consequently it must be apparent to you that the provisional line which I have endeavored to establish is further north than the line established by the decree. And deeming it thus, complying with the generous spirit of the citizens of the United States, I have left to the town of El

Paso jurisdiction over the dam, which is a matter of vital interest to it."

He admits that the line on Disturnell's map places the boundary further north than is done by the decree, but de-nies that even that includes Fronters; and says that if a future commission should place the true line south of the dam they must attribute this loss to their own conduct, and not the government of the United States. He denies that the present line has been run in conformity with the treaty, or that it has been duly ratified by thd United States, or that the territory has been formally delivered by competent American officers, as affirmed by the Mexican commission-ers, and cites Mr. Bartlett's own official communication to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington to prove this fact. The communication cited was written by Mr. Bartlett in May, 1851, and acknowledges his want of authority without

he concurrence of Major Graham. Gov. Lane also cites the protest of Major Graham, and the fact that the government of the United States had repu-diated, not approved, the conduct of Mr. Bartlett. He says that Lieut. Whipple was only the astronomer and surveyor, without authority regarding the boundary, and quotes a let-ler of his to show that he has also approved of Mr. Bartlett's ne. He then argues that El Paso, which is mentioned among other points in the treaty, being one that cannot be mistaken, the intention was clear that the line should run a certain distance from it, and that that point should be the initial point, that being the most literal and most practical interpretation of the treaty. The message of President Fillmore and the act of appropriation are also cited. He says that until they can tell him when the territory was formally delivered, he will not take up their time rebutting that

He also alleges that there are abundant witnesses to prove hat New Mexico has exercised parisdiction over the territo which it was an integral part, will sustain the fact. The governor reflects severely upon the conduct of the curate Ortez, and other priests, who have, in his absence from Dona Ana, come to that village and openly threatened his person

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA THREATENED WAR IN THE EAST.

HALIFAX, June 7 .- The telegraph line between here and The Canada brings 92 passengers, among them Sir

Charles Lyell and Joseph Whitworth, the English Commis-sioners to the World's Fair; Col. Hughes of Maryland, Prolessor Stowe and others.
On the 28th the Canada passed the steamers City of Gias gow and the Asia going up the channel for Liverpool.

The Canada sailed from Liverpool at 9% p. m.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A grand soirce and address from

e committee of the Anti Slavery Society was given to the to some purpose, and Federalism in Richmond may read | Mrs. Stowe, at Almack's London. A large crowd, mostly their fate in the example before them in the Skinner democ- Quaker ladies, attended. Joseph Sturge, the President, and

was won by West Australian by a neck The stakes amounted to £5,400, and the winner is owned by Mr. Bowes, Rumor says we are to have a new democratic press in Washington, and that the same is to be under the management of Beverly Tucker, Esq., recently a candidate for the ment on the continent, remained in Milan three months be

Sir Richard Comyns, the historian, Is dead, The Sub-Marine Telegraph has been successfully laid be

(ween Port Patrick and Donaghade. F. W. Conway, a Dublin literary man, is dead. FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress had gone to St.

Government was considering projects for establishing free Guayequil river, to claim reparation from the Equadorian

France to Algeria had been granted to John W. Brett. GERMANY.-Proceedings have been stayed against Professor Geroanns. All the Students' Associations throughout Germany are

The Congress on a uniform monetary system assembles in Prince Henry (the King of Belgium's brother) has espous

d the Princess Amelia of Saxe Weimer.

AUSTRIA.—The King of Prussia and Belgium had gone one via Dresden from Vienna.
The proposed marriage of the Duke de Brabant, with the ustrian Arch-Duchess Maria Henrietta, causes satisfaction

iter of the Treasury. He is now here, and, I presume, will abdicate in his favor, and thus indirectly bring Austria to the gates of France. ne gates of France.

Vienna papers state that recent developments show that
he Raslock conspiracy was most widely extended, and
ompromised several persons in the higher classes of socie-

HOLLAND .- The Government will have a majority of 25 the second Chamber.

No answer had been received to the note sent by Govern ent to the Holy Sec. Meantime the Catholic prelates con ued very active. ITALY .- Milan letters mention that the Austrian Com-

nission of Inquiry, now sitting, has totally failed to estab-ish any evidence connecting the Lombard emigrante in Sar linia with the recent revolution. The Pope had gone to Anzio. Magnetic table moving is now all the rage at Rome. The Pope and Jessuit's Colleges have been experimenting.
TURKEY:—Despatches to the British Admir.d. Dundas

state that Menschikeff, the Russian Envoy, on the Porte declaring his refusal of the ultimatum of Russia, went on board the Russian war steamer, threatening to sail, but had given the Porte eight days longer to reconsider his determi ation, threatening that, if again resisted, he will finally

The French fleet, on the 20th ultimo, was still at Salama, though ordered to the Dardenelles, it is said, to prevent any attempt on the part of Russia to seize or pass the

The British fleet remained at Malta on the 18th, awaiting reinforcement from England. SWITZERLAND .- The brave attitude assumed by the Swiss Government against Austria, excites much attention At the latest dates from Berne, the 234, the council had aken no further steps than recalling their envoy. RUSSIA.—The St. Petersbugh papers report a victory over the Circassians on the hill of Kaz-iams, on the 1st of

SPAIN .- The Gazette publishes a list of the reformed ta iff, extending to 456 articles, which will now be admitted THE VERY LATEST. The following is the latest intelligence, principally by te

egraph from Paris, brought by the steamer Canada: TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—A despatch from Vienna, dated the 26th of May, states that Menschikoff, the Russian Ambassador, has left Constantinople. A previous despatch dates that the eight days given by Menschikoff to the Suian to accede to the Russian ultimatum had expired without trangement, and that Menschikeff was then on board the teamer preparing to leave, so that the announcement of his

parture is probably correct. Redschid Pacha, the anti-Russian statesman, had been ppointed, by the Sultan, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A dispatch from Paris, dated the 19th, states that the Rus sian troops were receiving reinforcements, and affairs were feemed very critical A Turkish vessel had been sent with important dispatches

o the Governo; of Jerusalem and the French Consul at Jo-The French fleet is said to have received permission nter the Dardanelles.
ENGLAND.—The English Cabinet had been summoned by the Queen to deliberate on the condition of affairs at the East, which, together with the declaration of Lord John

tussell, that Turkey should be protected, excited much at PERSIA.-The Mormon elders have been expelled from ersla.

GREECE.-It is reported at Paris that the U.S. frience

Cumberland, with Mr. Marsh on board, has demanded repu-ation from Greece for the imprisonment of Dr. King. INDIA.—Dates from Bombay to the 25th of April, state Exchange on London that business at Calcutta was dull. , owing to the influx of bills from China. Advices from Burmah to the 13th of April, state that more British troops are wanted, with no prospect of peace.

The Burnese Commissioners have refused to sign the troa

GREAT RIOT AT QUEBEC.

GREAT RIOT AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, JUNES - Father Gavazzi began a course of lectures list night, and while speaking in strong terms against the Popes of R me, the Jesuits, &c., he was rudely handled by some of his auditors, and a general tumult ensured. The military were called out, and Father Gavazzi was rescued, having sustained but slight injury. The mobithen surrounded the Parliament House, calls were made for an obnoxious on have affirmed that the southern limit of New Mexican San Diego, twenty-two miles north of the provisional line of Mr. Bartlett, while a decree of the Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: and I bare a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El Paso: a southern limit of New Mexican Congress places that line at El P

New York, June S.-The steamer Eldorado has arrived om San Francisco, bringing dates to May 7th, and one andred thousand dollars in gold. selle Hotel, in San Francisco, has been destroyed

fire, and several persons were believed to have perished Two firemen who attempted to blow up the steamer Sier-Nevada, but whose scheme had been discovered, have

THE SPRING CASE. PHILADELPHIA, June 7th.—Arthur Spring has to day

the transportation of intelligent "cmigrants" to a land in which they may better their lot. We question very much whether there will be much hesitation as to any one who "Decree of July 6th, 1834.-Chihuahua is declared a COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.